THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1848. NUMBER 36.

THE OBSERVER

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in cheap wet and Dry Family Groceries, at No. 5 Bonnell Block, State St. Erie Pa.

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Sash, Blind and Door-Manufacturer and Dealer in Glass, west side of State st, between 7th and 8th sts, Erie, Pa.

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Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Candies, Fruit &c. No. 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie, Pa

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E. N. HULBERT & CO.
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STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND Dealers in Lehigh and Erie Coal, Salt and Produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of merchandize.
No. 3 & 4 Coburn Square, South Wharf.
E. N. HULBERT, } U. DRIGGS.
Buffalo, N. Y. 49

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law; Office No. 2 State st., opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

GRAHAM & THOMPSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Office on French street, over S Jackson & Co's. Store, Erie
April 24, 1847. 49

J. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., No. 1, Flemming Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.
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G. LOOMIS & CO.
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, No. 7 Reed House, Erie Pa. 2

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron, Nails, Leather, Oils, etc. etc. corner of State street and the Public Squa, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Erie, Pa.

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Cabinet Maker, Upholster and Undertaker, State Street, Erie Pa

S. DICKINSON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, office on Seventh Street, west of the Methodist Church, Erie, Pa.

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General Forwarding, Commission, and Produce Merchants; Red Ware House, east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

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CARTER & BROTHER.
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B. TOMLINSON & Co.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants; 109 French Street, Erie, and at 6th Street Canal Basin, also dealers in Groceries and Provisions.

HENRY CADWELL.
Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. east side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

EAGLE HOTEL,
Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Pa. Eastern, Western, and Southern Stage office.

LYTLE & HAMILTON.
Fashionable Merchant Tailors, on the Public Square, a few doors west of State street, Erie, Pa.

JOEL JOHNSON.
Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Book; Stationary, etc. etc. No. 111, French Street, Erie, Pa.

P. A. R. BRACE,
Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T. practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T. and in Clayton county, Iowa Territory.

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
In State Street, *nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.*
J. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens,* together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

Cash For Flax Seed.
CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.
Aug. 27, 1847. No. 6, Reed House.

Another Arrival of Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block!

T. W. MOORE is now receiving his Fall and Winter stock of Groceries which will be sold a little cheaper for cash than at any other establishment in the city. Among his stock may be found:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mackerel, Mackinac Trout, Codfish and Herring.

Call and examine Goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
Also a large assortment of Paper Hanging and Window Paper.

All of which were purchased in New York at the lowest market price. They do not boast of having the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place, but will say they have as good an assortment, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. G. SELDEN & SON.
Oct. 23, 1847. 23

The Celestials

HAVE arrived, and in all the taste of Oriental Costume are located at the store of the Pekin company's Agency, to hold up a paper of tea and in all their silent magnificance to act as standing witnesses to the fact of exclusive superiority in the Humbug they are designed to nod into notice. The credulous may be taken in by such fancy images, but intelligent persons will be quite as well satisfied by DRAWING some of our fresh Teas and imbibing the delicious beverage as they would be with any notious of 'Yankee' invention to decoy them amongst the various traps which are put in requisition to gull the unsuspecting victim of Patent Medicines or China Illusions.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

JUST received at the New Store a fine assortment of Ladies cloak and dress goods such as all wool French green, black, blue crimson, and drab thibets plain and embroidered; rich dress and petise silks; black visite do., cassimeres plaid aparcas and lustres, plain do; children's polka coats and hoods, ladies woolen hoas, childrens do black lace denit veils, rich Tartan long shawls; cravats, ribbons, crewels, hosiery, gloves, and other rich goods too numerous to mention—which the ladies (who are the only judges of rich goods) are invited to call and see at
Dec. 18. ALLYN & COIT'S.

Great Reduction of Prices

ALLYN & COIT will sell after this their entire stock of Dry Goods, at 25 per cent. less than they are sold in Erie. Those purchasing are invited to call and prove the truth of this statement. The following are a few of their goods:

Fine Ginghams, from 12 to 20 cts per yd.
Oregon Plaids, richest style 25 " "
M. De Laine, " 25 " "
Plaid Alpaccas and Lustres 25 " "
Plain " " 50 " "
Calicos from 6 to 12 cts per yd.
All Wool, Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Linens, Tablings, Knapkins, Crash, Diapers; Brown and Bleached Cottons very low and all other goods usually kept in well arranged Stores at very low prices to astonish the natives"
Dec 18.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of J. Zimmerly & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the books, accounts and papers are in the hands of A. H. Hitchcock, at the old stand where all those interested are requested to call and settle.
J. ZIMMERLY,
Erie, Nov. 2, 1847. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

A. H. HITCHCOCK would say to his old friends and customers and the public, that he will be happy to wait on them at the old stand, and sell them Groceries, as *good* and cheap as usual.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.—By the small or large quantities No 1 extra white lead, red lead, Venitian red, chrome yellow, litharge, oils and turpentine, and assorted sized glass, bought at the lowest prices, and for sale accordingly by
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Oct 29, 1847. 24

COFFEE—Laguira, Java and Rio Coffee, at very reduced prices, at No. 5 Bonnell Block.
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

61 Bags Dairy Salt for sale by
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

TANNERS Oil and Lampblack for sale by
BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 20.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!
WHITEFISH, Mackinac Trout Irish Herring. Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel. Codfish, Sardines, and Haddock, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

TEAS, FRESH TEAS!
PEKIN Company outdone! We can show and sell as fine fresh Tea and at as low prices as any one who claims any connection with the Pekin Company
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Oct. 16. 22

CARPETING.—1000 yards parlor, hall and stair carpeting, at prices varying from 2 and 6 pence to 8 shillings per yard. Also, Floor Oil cloths, at the usual low rates of
MOSES KOCH,
No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.
Oct. 29, 1847 24

CABLE Chains of different sizes, suitable for draught chains or saw mills, and will be cut to any length to suit purchasers.
Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

REVOLVING WAFFLE IRONS.—This valuable article is offered for sale at the low price of one dollar, by
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Oct. 16 22

FRENCH MERINO—Black and stone color of the best quality, for sale cheap by
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

WINTER Sperm Oil, a pure article, for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by
T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped, for sale by
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

FOR SALE.—100 Tons Plaster, 200 bbls. Salt cheap at
Dec. 18. CADWELL'S

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron, flat, square and round, O. S. Nail Rods, round and square rods, Band Iron, Cast. English, American and Spring Steel, Nails Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.
Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by
Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

From the Western Literary Messenger.

THE MINERS OF LORE.*

BY J. CLEMENT.

Priests of Science, Truth diviners,
Youth may not such gifts implore;
We are miners, humble miners,
Delving at the veins of Lore.

Mightiest minds of ages olden
Here have long and tireless wrought,
Casting jewels, bright and golden,
In thy furnace, burning Thought.

Here too, men of moderate ages,
Who would wield the wand of power,
Statesmen, heroes, bards and sages,
Seek their spirit-gilding dower.

Wealth like this—oft meanly rated,
Yields of joy a bounteous store,
And the mind that here is freighted,
Holds its treasures evermore,

We will then be thorough miners
Working every shaft of Truth;
Souls that here are pearl enshriners,
Heaven will clothe in endless youth.

* Sung at the late Anniversary of the Wilson (Niagara Co.) Collegiate Institute.

STANZAS.

BY M. WHEELER.

Though years have passed, still in this breast
The image of thy form lives true,
And thoughts of thee that cannot rest
Recall the past to me anew.

Like vernal flower as bile thou bloomed,
Then passed away forever more—
The heavenly spirit sought and doomed
Thee to a brighter, happier shore.

Remembrance of thy life is sweet,
So bright and beautiful wert thou;
For love and truth were wont to meet,
And wreathe their festoons for thy brow.

So transient was thine earthly stay,
And soft the influence of thy love,
Oft in my mind the thought hath sway
Thou wert an angel from above.

Oh! is it true that souls o'er meet
In yonder skies no more to part?
Then ceases now that fond regret,
And dies the anguish of my heart.

Honesdale, Pa., 1847. *Dollar Newspaper.*

REVERSES OF FORTUNE.

A SKETCH OF WESTERN LIFE.

BY R. D. C.

PART I.

It was a mild autumnal evening in 1814.—The sun had just gone down, and his lingering beams, like dallying lovers, still kissed the blushing foliage of a forest, in what was *then* called the "Far West." Jack Frost, that inimitable painter, had already decked each tree and shrub with a thousand hues, from the rich, deep, golden tint, to the modest Quaker drab. All nature, indeed, seemed to have put on the "coat of many colors," as if determined to have at least one grand display before old winter should throw over its face the white veil of unwilling seclusion.

The venerable forest of a thousand years, seemed to forget its age, as its tree tops smiled in the departing light of the sun, while the nesting birds from its embowered recesses carolled forth their simple vespers. The blue smoke, too, curling from the rude chimney of a small "clearing," in the midst of the wood, seemed to rise joyfully into the clear atmosphere, as if it were the evening sacrifice of the tenement's humble inmates.

These were, a hardy New England Pioneer, his wife, two sons, and an infant daughter. The sons, William and James, were old enough to assist their father at "clearing, breaking, and cropping." The members of his humble family were amongst the first settlers in that part of the West, and of course endured many hardships, while they were deprived of the luxuries of an Eastern residence; yet they were cheerful and contented; and had it not been for the difficulty of paying for the lands they had purchased, their happiness would have been complete.

The difficulties which frowned upon them from the future and the spirit with which they met them, will appear from what follows.

Upon the evening in question, they were partaking of their frugal supper, when a knock from without, interrupted their meal, and conversation. Lee, the head of the family, answering the summons at the door, was saluted by a well-dressed stranger, on horseback, who requested "accommodation" for himself and his tired animal until morning.—He was immediately welcomed by the sturdy pioneer, and giving his horse in charge of one the boys, soon found himself comfortably seated by the fireside of his host. A plain but substantial supper was quickly prepared, after partaking of which, the stranger, by the unaffected cordiality of his entertainer, forgot all reserve, and in the course of the conversation which ensued, communicated to him his name and history.

The guest, Henry Florence, was a native and a merchant of one of our Eastern cities. He was wealthy, and fond of adventure, and having vested a few hundreds in western lands, he resolved to gratify his desire of seeing the vast forests, the rolling prairies, and the noble lakes and rivers of the great West. Upon a visit of adventure as well as profit, he had accidently become the guest of the settler.

"You must endure many privations, in this wild, unsettled country," said Florence, in the course of the evening's conversation.

"Yes; but the "East" aint the place for poor men; now me and mine are as good as any body, and I like to be, where I can live like other folks. The West's a growin' country, and I've a notion I can grow with it, and when I die, leave something handsome for my children."

"How long have you been here?"

"Three years last March."

"How have you prospered during that time?"

"O! *first rate*, so far, but the drought has almost ruined the crops this year, and I'm hard pressed to raise the money to make my last payment on my land. The "shiners," are mighty scarce in these parts, and I'm afeared sometimes, I'll have to give up the land, and all I've earned these last two years, and paid towards it. But never mind, we *must* have troubles or else we wouldn't know what we *could* do, if we tried."

These last words were spoken with a tone of resolution, though his voice trembled slightly, as he bent down to kiss the little Ellen in his lap. The child looked up into his face, smiled sweetly in response to his caress and then nestled closer upon his bosom.

"Do you not get discouraged at times?" asked Florence.

"Well I do once in a while, feel something like it; but then, *it'll all come out right*,—that's my motto. We have got to be a little earlier and later at the business. Boys!" he continued, turning towards his sons, "We've got to work harder! I tell you, if we don't, we'll get no fodder."

"I reckon we can do our share," resolutely replied the youngest; his words met a response in the determined look of his elder brother, and in the approving smile of his father.

Henry Florence remained several days with the settler, whose unremitting exertions to make him comfortable were both effectual and appreciated.

Upon leaving, he urged his worthy host to accept some compension, for the trouble and expense of his protracted stay, but received, in answer to all his entreaties, the blunt reply,

"Money aint the price of Isaac Lee's hospitality!"

A few days after the departure of the stranger, the wife and children of the settler stood at the door of their humble cabin, awaiting his return from the country town, whither he had gone, half-despairing, to arrange for the payment of the land which had cost him so many months of toil. The countenances of the group were sorrowful, save that of the little Ellen, who, like the rose, blushing beneath the April cloud, innocently smiled, unconscious of impending misfortune. Twilight gathered slowly, and, as if imbued with the spirit of the quiet hour, they were silent and sad, while they watched for the return of Lee.

They did not wait long. He soon emerged from the words upon the opposite side of the "clearing," and as he saw them, he swiftly urged his horse towards them, shouting at the top of his voice,

"Hurrah, wife! Jimmy! Bill! Pet! all of you, hurrah. The land's all paid for! Mr. Florence did it! He got the receipts made out before he left, two days ago, and gave them to 'Squire Benson at the Land Office, to keep, till I came to town! He's gone back to the East but never mind, I'll have a chance to pay him, some day."

"God bless him," ejaculated the wife, while tears ran down her cheek.

"God bless him," shouted the boys as they threw their ragged hats into the air.

PART II.

Seventeen years have elapsed, and time has brought changes. The forest has gradually fallen before the axes of the settlers; the little cattle path, winding through the woods from house to house, has been superceded, by the well raised turnpike and county road; the little "clearing," has expanded into the well-improved farm; and the flourishing village marks the spot, where but a few years ago, stood the humble "Public" of some settler, more ambitious than his neighbors.

How cheerfully the smoke curls up from the midst of yon beautiful grove of forest trees, surrounding that fine comfortable farm house! Look, too, at that bursting barn, back of it, with the glistening ice-icles, hanging from its projecting eaves;—for it is winter;—and at the sleek, well-fed cattle, standing upon the warm, south side, leisurely "chewing their quid," undisturbed by the cackling of the poultry, and the uproar of the greedy swine, contending over their evening potations of sour milk and corn. But let us look around. How straight the fences are!—and how thrifty appears yon large orchard, although winter has hung ice-icles, where summer would have had leaves and fruit!—How beautifully the star-light shines upon the frozen surface of that little stream, as it first emerges from the upland wood, and then stretches its bright course across the snow-covered meadow! But come! 'tis Christmas time, and we will find good cheer at the farm house. I will introduce you to its inmates.

Ah! a gathering! We have happened in at the right time! These twenty or thirty young people, are guests;—this is a merry-making, and truly they seem determined upon *making-merry*. Now supper is ready, and in are leaving the sitting-room for the spacious kitchen where a tempting display of chickens, turkeys, and meats of every kind await them, while portly pies, cakes, "dough-nuts," sauce, honey, and homemade preserves fill up the intervening spaces. And now, while they are enjoying themselves around the long table, let us take a more deliberate look at them.

That hale old man, with the few gray hairs, at the head of the table, is our old acquaintance, Lee?—'Squire Lee—so pay him proper respect. That neat, tidy lady, pouring out the coffee, and doing the honors, is his worthy wife; and that beautiful girl, with the black eyes, and the long dark tresses freely hanging down upon her round white shoulders, while she passes the cups, is her only daughter, the lovely Ellen, who when we last knew her was only a prattling infant. Those two handsome, manly fellows, are her brothers, William the eldest, and James—the little Jimmy of seventeen years ago.

But while we are looking, they have finished their repast and are returning to the sitting room.

"Now for the good old game of blind man's buff,"—they were unanimous and soon involved in the "chapter of accidents,"—such as making the "blind-man" fall over a chair, by way of prelude, then laughter as a chorus; or perhaps some blooming lass, having taken refuge in a corner, finds herself caught in the outstretched arms of the stumbling fellow, in attempting to escape. All is borne in good part, though the complimentary swains do venture to object to leaving her bright eyes concealed beneath the bandage.

At length, lame Jerry, the village fiddler is ushered into the room, and as he hobbles towards his elevated seat by the fireside, he good humoredly gives the order to "form cotillion;" regardless, all the time of the confusion into which his command has thrown some of the more bashful young men; as in obedience they sidle up, with half averted face, thumbing their coats at the expense of their button holes, each to his appropriate "flame," asking her to become his "pardner," the next dance.

Jerry looks down from his seat with a complacent smile, as the couples arrange themselves; then, with a mysterious flourish of the bow, and a few premonitory scrapes, by way of incantation, he launched forth upon the undulating waves of a regular dancing melody. All is mirth and gaiety, as the dance proceeds; and some of the rustic beaux, forgetting, as they became excited, their former bashfulness, venture occasionally to give an "extra flourish," or a more complicated "wing."

Thus passed the evening. The guests had done full justice to themselves and their entertainers, and now it was time to depart for their several homes. This ceremony was at length accomplished, and after some difficulty in finding the bonnets, shawls and cloaks of the girls, and after considerable trepidation on the part of the bashful beaux. It was at length over, and the farm house was again quiet. The company however had scarcely left, and the retreating sounds of laughter chiming in with the merry sleigh bells, had just died away, when the family of Newton were disturbed by the cries from without, proceeding from James, who had just returned, after gallanting home, the mistress of his heart, who lived at a small distance from the farm house. Running to ascertain the cause, they found him, leaning against one of the pillars of the rustic *stoop*, supporting the body of a young man from whose stiff and frozen limbs the life seemed to have departed. After a few hurried enquiries, to which James could only reply that on his return he had found the senseless form of the stranger laying across the snow-path at the foot of the steps, they carried him into the house, where, by applying the usual restoratives, they at length succeeded in bringing the stranger to a momentary consciousness. Being too much exhausted, however, to say more than to merely thank the kind people who had rescued him from death, he was removed to a warm comfortable bed, where he seemed to repose.

During the whole night Isaac Lee and his wife watched by his bedside, for his sleep was restless and a violent fever heated his brow. Thus they sat, when the gray light of breaking dawn, stealing through the half opened window curtains, diffused a sombre hue over the objects in the room, while the sickly flame of the dying candle fitfully flared in its socket. The countenance of the sleeper seemed still more wan and pale in the oblique rays, while his quick, nervous breathing, broke fearfully upon the stillness, and his eye gleamed with unnatural brightness through the half opened lids; yet he moved not.

Lee gently laid back the long black hair from the heated temples of the sick man, and after applying a cooling lotion to his throbbing brow, gazed intently into his face, as if striving to account for the strange resemblance, which he fancied he there saw, to some long absent friend. As he gazed upon that pale face, memory seemed to awake from the slumber of years to the consciousness of the past. The stranger seemed to form a link in the chain which bound him to other days, yet Newton could not solve the mystery. As he stood thus, the invalid suddenly assumed a sitting posture, throwing his arms into the air, and wildly gazing on vacancy. The next moment he was calm; but again, as if seeking to embrace some phantom of his phrensied imagination, he stretched forth his arm beseechingly, and shrieked—

"Oh! hope, hope,—money and friends—money and friends—money and friends and *hope!*—Despair and death! ha! ha! well you fight, which shall have me! but death shall conquer!"

He fell back exhausted, but soon another paroxysm aroused him from his temporary quiet.

"'Tis bitter, bitter cold! well, ha! ha! ha! this clean, white snow bank makes a fine death-bed!—and then, that's good, I have this world's charity for a bed-fellow, for I feel its icy embrace."

He paused a moment, gasping for breath; then less wildly, and in a more melancholy tone he continued:

"Houseless, moneyless, friendless;—has Edward Florence come to this?—Has—

"Gracious Providence!" exclaimed the astonished couple, as the strange likeness was explained; "can this be true?—the son of our benefactor thus deserted?"

"My father! mother! but I forgot you are dead, so you can't help me! no, no,—I'll die here by the road-side."

Again he fell back exhausted and speechless. The two sadly gazed upon the self of him who had been their best friend.

"Thank God he has been directed to our roof!" at length fervently ejaculated the wife. "He has found a refuge prepared by the benevolence of his departed father, and friends whose love shall be constant as their gratitude!

"May heaven restore him!" said the husband. "Amen!" sobbed the wife.

The angel of love bore that heart felt prayer to heaven, and breathed it in the ear of mercy. A calm slumber descended upon the sick man, and his respiration became more regular. For hours he lay thus, and when he awoke, the fever had left him. Intelligence sat once more upon his countenance, and mild gratitude beamed from his eye. The danger was past, yet his excessive debility indicated that weeks would elapse, before his strength would entirely return.

The kind family did all to assuage his sufferings, that affectionate solicitude *could do*. Constantly, day and night, some one watched by his bed-side; and when during his convalescence, the hours seemed to hang wearily upon *him*, the gentle Ellen, with a smile, would win him from his melancholy, or read from some book to beguile the tedium of the "leaden-footed" moments. What wonder then, if love reared an altar in each of their hearts, whereon burned the pure flame, kindled by gratitude in the one, and by compassion in the other.

Edward Florence indeed felt a growing affection for her, who to him appeared more than an angel; for in his loneliness and desolation sympathy and love were doubly valuable. But a year before, death had robbed him of his parents. Reverses in business prior to this, had made his father almost a bankrupt; and the young man, bereaved by the loss of all he loved, and chilled by the prospect before him, had sought in the West, the few acres of land, left him, which offered the only hope of support. He soon exhausted his little stock of money; sickness came upon him; and on the verge of despair and death, he was rescued by the son of him, whom his father, in better days, had saved from ruin.

Here we would drop the curtain, but we can not forbear a single glance more.

Florence is alone no longer. He has almost forgotten the gloom of the past in the joyfulness of the present. A year elapsed, and it finds him in possession of a flourishing farm. The woods are cleared away; the fences surround the fields of waving grain; a cottage, neatly built, smiled from the midst of the little grove, just back from the high road—and—shall we look in? The village clergyman, as he joins the hands of Ellen Lee and Edward Florence, invokes the choicest blessings of heaven upon them, and repeats the fervently spoken words of the old farmer—"Remember that a good action never goes unrewarded."

WHO CAN NOT BE RICH.—A Polish woman, who has a stall in the Franklin market, found herself, about five years ago, a widow with four young children, and an estate of just one dollar and fifty cents in money. She did not, however, turn her steps towards the Almshouse, or spend her time in begging from door to door. Though embarrassed by a very poor knowledge of our language, she immediately invested her capital in some articles which she could sell, and commenced operations, employing the children as she could for her assistance. For a year or two past she has had the market stall. A few months ago, she learned that the owner of a good farm of seventy-five acres, in one of the central counties of the State, was very desirous to sell his farm for money. She examined the farm, found a good house, barn, ect., and fifty acres under cultivation. Her twelve shillings had grown to twelve hundred dollars, all safe in the Savings Bank, and she offered it for the farm, and it was accepted,—for it was all in cash.

The Polish widow now has her country estate, where she has been spending some months; though unwilling to retire as yet, she has returned and resumed her stall. What a fine provision for herself and family has she secured by five years of determined effort!—What proof has she made, that this is the land where all may be rich—who have health, and where they only who have it not are proper objects of charity. We only hope that this honorable Polish widow will not be tempted to throw herself and her farm away upon some lazy loafer.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

SELFISHNESS.—Selfishness has no soul.—It is a heart of stone encased in iron. Selfishness cannot see the miseries of the world—it cannot feel the pangs of thirst and hunger. It robs its own grave—sells its own bones to the doctor, and its soul to the devil. Who will fight manfully against a selfish disposition? It grows gradually, and when mutual increases rapidly day by day. Prosperity and good luck feed the passion, silver and gold make it laugh outright. Who has not seen the eyes of the selfish water at a good trade?—who has not seen him leap for joy at the rise of flour, while the poor were starving about him? Selfishness is a passion of hell, and good men should labor to keep it there. An anecdote is told of old Barthe, a French author, which may serve to illustrate this passion. He called upon a dying man, to obtain his opinion on a new comedy, and insisted that he should hear him read it. "Consider," said the dying man, "I have not more than an hour to live." "Aye!" replied the selfish man, "but it will occupy but half the time."—*Portland Tribune.*

OBITUARY EXTRAORDINARY.—The widow of an eminent composer in her obituary of her departed husband, used this language:

"He has left this life and gone to that blessed place where only his harmony can be exceeded."

The widow of an eminent pyrotechnist, pleased with the idea, adopted it on a similar occasion, with a slight variation, and remarked of her war-lord that—

"He has gone to that blessed place where only his *fire-works* could be exceeded."

NOVEL WAY OF CHURNING.—We cut the following from an exchange paper:

"Sarah, dear," said a waggish husband to his wife, "if I were in your place, I would'nt keep that babe so full of butter as you do."

"Butter, my dear! I never give it any butter."

"No, but you poured about a quart of milk down it this afternoon, and then trotted it on your knee for nearly two hours. If it does'nt contain a quantity of butter by this time, it isn't for want of churning."

Calhoun and Benton.

These who take no part in politics, or who look on the two opposing parties as upon two sides of a pyramid—correcting each other's leanings, and holding the strength of the country between them—are still interested sometimes to know the shape in which the corner stones are hewn—the grain and mark from nature with which eminent men are visible to their fellows. The two great southern Democrats, Calhoun and Benton, figuring in strong relief in the Senate, and, in a memorandum book, wherein we record any chance approach of ours to the personal orbit of a star, we put ink on the impressions we received of these two, in a week's observation, and herewith we present them to our readers—adding only the conjunctions and prepositions, left out, so universally, in things written to be read when one is beyond responsibilities of grammar.

BENTON is a caricature likeness of Louis Philippe—the same rotundity, the same pear shaped head, and about the same stature.—The physical expression of his face predominates. His lower features are drilled into imperturbable sauvity, while the eye, that undrillable tale-teller, twinkles of inward slyness as a burning lamp-wick does of oil. He is a laborious builder-up of himself—acting by syllogistic forecast, never by impulse.—He is pompously polite, and never abroad without "Executive" manners. He has made up his mind that oratory, if not a national weakness, is an unpresidential accomplishment, and he delivers himself in the Senate with subdued voice, like a judge deciding upon a cause which the other senators had only argued. He wears an ample blue cloak, and a broad-brimmed hat, with a high crown, and lives, and moves, and has his being, in a faith in himself which will remove mountains of credulity. Though representing a state two thousand miles off, he resides regularly at Washington, paying rare and brief visits to his constituency, whose votes he has retained for more than twenty years—an unaccountable exception to the anti-conservative rotation of the country's gifts of office.

Mr. CALHOUN lives in his mind, and puts a sort of bathing dress value on his body.—There is a temporary-looking tuck away of his beard and hair, as if they would presently be better combed in another place—mouth and eyes kept clear only for a brief life-swim in the ocean of politics. He is tall, hollow-chested, and emaciated, and both face and figure are concave, with the student's bend forward. He smiles easily when spoken to—indeed with rather a simple facility—though, in longer conversation, he gives his eye to the speaker, bearly in recognition of an idea—with a most "*verbum sap*" withdrawal from talkativeness. When speaking in the Senate he is a very startling looking man. His skin lies sallow and loose on the bald frame of his face—his stiff gray hair spreads over from rather a low forehead with the semi-circular radiation of the smoke from a wheel of fire-works just come to a stand still—the profuse masses of white beard on his throat catch the eye like the shoulder of a fire under his chin—and his eyes bright as coals, move with jumps, as if he thought in electric leaps, from one idea to another. He dresses carelessly, walks the streets absent-mindedly, and is treated with the most marked personal respect and involuntary deference, by his brother Senators and the diplomatists of Washington. He is a great man—probably an ambitious one—but he indignantly denies the charge of "making tracts" for the Presidency.—*Home Journal.*

ADVANTAGES OF LAW.—A young man who studied law in Connecticut, became acquainted with the following facts, which are very remarkable, though not so very singular: A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm, that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbor. The neighbor, however, claimed the tree, and prosecuted the man who cut it for damage. The case was committed from court to court. Time was wasted, temper soured, and temper lost; but the case was finally gained by the prosecutor. The last my friend knew of the transaction was, the man who "gained the cause" came to the lawyer's office to execute a deed of his whole farm, which he had been compelled to sell to pay his costs! Then houseless, and homeless, he could thrust his hand into his pocket and triumphantly exclaim—"I've beat him!"

ANTIDOTE TO POISONS.—Animal charcoal (freshly prepared ivory black) is an antidote to poisons, especially those belonging to the vegetable kingdom. Thus strychnia and nux vomica, and other poisons of this class, when taken mixed with charcoal are perfectly harmless, provided the charcoal is administered in doses proportioned to the quantity of the poison. Three or four grains of strychnia are neutralized by 1 1-2 or 2 ounces of charcoal. Even the effects of arsenic, are greatly diminished by a speedy administration of charcoal. Corrosive sublimate is more surely rendered inert by the white of eggs. Dogs, that have been poisoned by nux vomica, may possibly be cured by charcoal, though it is quite important that it should be administered early, and in large doses, not less 1 1-2 or 2 ounces. In the absence of animal charcoal, administer freely fine fresh charcoal from the fire place.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—Women in love always think they can live on twopence a day, and bake their husband's bread, or mend their husband's coat, by way of economy. However much desired a state of society may be, in which their devotion might be gratified and repaid, and the twopence a day be found sufficient, it is, nevertheless; (at the present,) an impossibility. Those who marry on an income inadequate to their habitual wants, are generally reproached for the foolishness of the step they have taken by the very man for whom all this economical discomfort was incurred; and those who do not marry in that way are usually upbraided for refusing.

Congressional.

Monday, January 10.—In the Senate after the transaction of the ordinary routine of business, a number of memorials and petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. Cameron, from the citizens of Pennsylvania, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Clayton presented a petition from the Friends of New York, Vermont, Michigan, &c., for the adoption of measures for the termination of the war. Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, on pensions, reported a bill granting half pay to widows and orphans of volunteers who were killed in Mexico, pursuant to the President's Message. It was read a third time. Mr. Douglass introduced a bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon. Pending the morning business, Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, introduced three resolutions, to the effect:

1st, That no treaty can be made with Mexico, which does not guaranty to the United States a good military boundary.

2d, That no intervention of any European power can be admitted in the affairs of Mexico.

3d, That it may become proper to hold Mexico as a province of the United States.

Mr. Hannegan asked that the resolutions be printed and made the order this day two weeks, which was agreed to.

At ten minutes past one, the ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson spoke until the hour of adjournment. Adjourned.

House.—The first business in order was the reports of the committee of the whole on the resolutions renewing the southern mail arrangement, which, after various amendments, was rejected.

The House then went into committee, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the chair, on the President's Message.

Mr. McClernand addressed the committee in defence of the general measures of the administration. Mr. Stanton followed chiefly on the doctrine of the last veto. He alluded to the message—dissenting therefrom, and supposed that war and war measures were alone the course considered proper by the administration. Mr. Stewart, of Penn., obtained the floor, after which the committee rose.

Mr. Cocke reported a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Pensions to employ temporarily additional clerks, appropriating $11,998 for that purpose; it was read twice and referred. Adjourned.

January 11.—In the Senate after the transaction of the ordinary morning business, several memorials and petitions were presented. Mr. Cass from the Military Committee reported a bil to increase the staff of the army for a limited time. Mr. Dickinson, of New York, gave notice that he should ask leave to take up his Mexican resolutions during the morning hour to-morrow to allow him to make necessary explanations. After *the transaction of some unimportant business*, the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, it being the bill for raising ten additional regiments to serve during the war against Mexico. Mr. Johnson then rose and addressed the Senate in continuation of his speech commenced yesterday.—He again denounced the course of the administration in relation the Mexican war, and considered the immediate cause of producing the conflict having arisen from the removal of the troops in a hasty manner where they were greatly exposed, and from the paucity of their number invited an attack, and the delay which ensued in enlisting and sending forward reinforcements. He freely admitted that the primary cause of the war was annexation. He was entirely opposed to the withdrawing of our troops from Mexico, and if consummated he believed it would be productive of a perpetual war between the two countries. He was opposed to the overthrowing of the nationality of Mexico, but was willing to fight for that justice and honor which we had a right to demand. He thou't the revenues of Mexico, if properly managed, would prove sufficient to support our troops, and though in favor of a desirable treaty he was opposed to acquiring territory by force of arms, but not from the fear of extending slavery. He denounced all desire or wish to interfere with or overthrow the Mexican religion. Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, asked if Scott and Taylor desired these men. Gen. Cass answered affimatively. Soon after which Mr. Johnson concluded his speech.

Mr. Crittenden proceeded to make a few brief remarks in opposition to the bill. Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, followed and addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill. Withing concluding he gave way to a motion for adjournment. The Senate then adjourned.

House.—After the transaction of the ordinary routine of business the morning, the House resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, it being the resolution referring the President's message to appropriate committees, which was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, denounced the Secretary of the Treasury's report as incorrect, and went on to state facts in corroboration of his declaration. Mr. Abraham Venable, of North Carolina, *defended the President of the United* States in a brief and earnest manner. The Committee rose and presented the bill to the House. The House then adjourned.

January 12.—*In the Senate after the* transaction of the ordinary business of the morning, several memorials and petions were presented, among which, several from the States of Ohio, Maine and Massachusetts opposing the war with Mexico.

Mr. Sevier, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill respecting the settlement of old Mexican claims for which the government was not responsible.

A bill reported in favor of refunding to the Secretary of Wisconsin, was up for consideration and finally passed, after which Mr. Dickinson's resolutions, relative to the war with Mexico were taken up, when Mr. Dickinson rose and addressed the Senate at considerable length in support of the same.

He argued that territory must be acquired from Mexico as indemnity for past injuries, as well as for losses sustained by the United States in the present war. He was opposed to the doctrines and principles of the Wilmot Proviso, and contended that to territorial legislation alone must be left all the control of slavery within its jurisdiction; that fears entertained for the extention of the boundaries of the United States, by the incorporations of new territory, were groundless; that the rapid increase of population, and the growing agricultural and other interests, not only justified, but authorized the acquisition of more territory by fair and honorable means. He believed that all Mexican nationality must come to an end by self destruction, as the people were in possession of neither patriotism nor intelligence sufficient to sustain a regular government, as much less a permanent national existence. Leave Mexico alone, said he, and England would prey upon her and her resources, and exercise a control over her hostile to the interests of the United States, and otherwise foster those monarchial principles considered so necessary for the government of mankind. To withdraw our troops from Mexico, he considered, would dishonor the country. Conquest, he contended, was not necessarily annexation, but its occupation was absolutely necessary for peace and security. We have a right, said he, to occupy the whole country, if necessary, and to suggest such terms for the conclusion of a peace as we may consider consistent with justice and national honor. After some farther general remarks, he concluded, when,

Mr. Yulee offered an amendment recognizing the control of slavery as belonging to the people at large, inhabiting a state or territory.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, proposed a substitute for wholly prohibiting human slavery within the territories of the United States obtained by conquest or other means. Passed over.

When the special order of the day was taken up, it being the ten regiment bill previously discussed, Mr. Clayton, having the floor, then arose and proceeded to address the Senate in continuation of his speech, commenced yesterday. He said he was opposed to the acquisition of all territory by conquest, and especially to any attempt either to occupy or to incorporate Mexico within the boundaries of the United States. Such a measure was opposed to the principles of our institutions and dangerous to their existence. If we are to take territory, let it be by treaty and not by force. In that case the troops were unnecessary. Suppose, said he, Mexico to be subdued throughout, what were we to do with her? If we admitted her various States into our Union, and as members of our confederacy, we should incorporate within our limits 8,000,000 abolitionists opposed to the institution of slavery, and thereby endanger its existence. By this bill, said he, the appointment of 540 commissioned officers was added to the executive patronage, which was already too expanded. The progress of the war tended unduly to elevate the military power and influence. He went on to censure the President for his connivance at Santa Anna's return. He demanded to know under what authority his admission into Mexico was brought about, and went on in a strain of severe denunciation of the entire course of the administration in relation to the Mexican war.

When he had sat down, the Hon. A. P. Butler of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, offered a substitute, limiting the increase of the army.

The Senate then went into executive session, and after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, and on motion the Senate adjourned.

House.—After the transaction of the ordinary routine of business, and some matters of unimportant interest had been gone through with, the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill granting soldiers a bounty.

Mr. King of Georgia, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing promotions. Mr. F. P. Stanton of Tennessee, from the same committee, reported a bill making sailor's letters free. Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, reported a bill for the establishment of a Military Depot at the mouth of the Tennessee river. Mr. R. C. Rhett of South Carolina, introduced a bill giving consent to the States to impose tonnage duties for the improvement of harbor and river navigation.

Mr. *Hilliard of Alabama*, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report recommending the appointment of a Ministei to Rome.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole upon the resolutions referring the Presidents message to an appropriate committee of the whole House, and debated at considerable length.

The Committee rose without any final action, when the House adjourned.

January 13.—In the Senate after the transaction of the ordinary business at the opening, a bill reported for allowing vessels to carry emigrants to Liberia, was taken up and passed.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, it being the bill for raising ten additional regiments, when Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, obtained the floor, and combatted Mr. Johnson's speech made in favor of the war, and said that the aggressive occupation of Mexican territory had provoked resistance. He denied that the assumed boundary claimed by Mr. Calhoun and others, was defensible, and contended that the boundary of Texas never extended legitimately to the Rio Grande. Here Mr. Rusk, of Texas, and Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, interposed explanations. Mr. Pierce proceeded and denounced the ordering of troops to the Rio Grande as a gross usurpation of power. The idea of claiming indemnity for a war commenced on our part, was new and decidedly absurd. He contended that the country of Mexico was conquered, her government broken up. The resources destroyed by the dishonorable prosecution of the war. He was opposed to the annexation of any territory. He was for guarding against perpetual difficulties abroad and ruin at home. Mr Pierce said he would not consent to a continuance of the war. He would not consent to vote men or money for the continuance of the war. He went on to make some farther general remarks in condemnation of the administration, and in reply to some of the arguments of Mr. Johnson, when he concluded.—Mr. Calhoun taking the floor, the Senate on motion, adjourned over till Monday.

House.—After the organization of the House, and the transaction of the ordinary routine of business, the Senate bill granting register to the bark Canton, at New York, was taken up and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hand of his private secretary, and read, in which he declined giving information respecting Santa Anna's return to Mexico, as incompatible with the public interest.

Various motions were made respecting its disposition, when an animated debate grew up, in which Messrs. Adams, Schenck, Collimore and Toombs participated, and who condemned the President and his course, while Mr. *Charles J. Ingersoll and others sustained* the message, and defended the President.

On motion it was made the special order of the day for next Tuesday, when, on motion, the House adjourned.

January 14.—The Senate did not sit today.

House.—Several private bills were reported from the Committees.

The House, according to the rule, proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar, in Committee of the Whole House, (Mr. H. Cobb in the chair.)

A very long and animated debate took place on the bill for the relief of Mary Brown, widow of Jacob Brown, and step-mother of the lamented Major Brown, who fell at Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras; which continued until the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned to Monday next.

Legislative.

In the Senate Jan. 8, the Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the official election returns of Governor of the Commonwealth. The committee to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's *message, asking for an appropriation of* $50,000 for public repairs reported favorably, and the bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Harris from the Committee on Corporations introduced a bill relative to the incorporation of a company to construct a railroad from Erie to the Ohio line.

Mr. Forsyth then presented the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Government cause to be procured a sword, of suitable workmanship, and present the same to Major General Patterson, in the name of this legislature; and also, that a similar sword be procured and presented to Brig. Gen. George Cadwalader, with the thanks of this assembly.

Mr. Small then arose, and presented the following resolutions relative to the war, which were laid upon the table.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the existing war with Mexico, unprovoked by any act of the United States, and forced upon us by the aggressions and broken faith of Mexico, demands, and should receive, the hearty support of every patriot and friend of our free institutions.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania will, as she has heretofore done, sustain the Government of the United States in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until an honorable peace shall have been conquered by our gallant and victorious armies.

Resolved, That ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for anterior wrongs should be demanded from Mexico, and that, in the opinion of this body, no other or better indemnity can be obtained than the acquisition of a portion of the present territory of Mexico, and a perpetual and free passage over the Isthmus of Panama.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico is a manly and constitutional vindication of the national honor, and, if prosecuted with the skill and vigor with which it has been hitherto conducted, will add strength and dignity to our Republican institutions and ensure a permanent and prosperous peace to the North American Continent.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted by the Governor, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress,

Mr. Johnson, (of Erie,) a resolution requesting the Committee on Banks to inquire into the expediency of establishing a system of free banking in the State of Pennsylvania. Also that the hour of 10, A. M., be the hour of assembling hereafter, until further ordered, which was adopted. Adjourned.

In the House, same day, the Speaker laid before the House a statement of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society.

Mr. M'Knight offered a resolution relative to the death of James M. Kelly, a soldier of the Mexican war, who died in Mexico, sympathizing with the friends of the deceased, and appointing a committee to forward the resolution to the widow and relatives of the deceased. Adopted.

Mr. Kerr offered a resolution, that 2500 extra copies in English and 500 German language, of the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, be printed for the use of the members of this House. Adopted.

Mr. Hallowell, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of raising by loan, a sum sufficient to absorb the relief issues now in circulation, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Goff offered a resolution, that the Committee on Banks inquire and report what banks (if any) have issued more notes than they were entitled to issue by law, and what remedy exists to punish such delinquency.

Mr. Krick, a supplement to the act providing for the settlement of claims for damages on the Conneaut and Erie canal.

In the Senate, Jan 10, Mr. Brawley presented a petition from citizens of Crawford county, for the creation of a new county out of *parts of Crawford.*

Mr. Johnson, of Erie, read the title of a bill relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Benner, a resolution that a Committee of three be appointed by the Senate, and the same number by the House of Representatives, to compare the official votes for Governor; agreed to.

In the House, same day, Mr. Roberts, of Philadelphia county, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Kerr presented a petition for a new county out of part of Crawford and Warren to be called Decatur.

Mr. Krick, several for the assessment of certain damages by the Canal Commissioners on the Conneaut reservoir.

Mr. Ball, one for a railroad from the town of Erie to the western limit of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ludley, one for a change in the Constitution to extend the right of suffrage to persons of color. Mr. Roberts, one of like import with the foregoing.

Mr. Kerr offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate, to wait upon the Governor and accompany him to the House on the 18th inst., to take the oath of office of Governor, which was agreed to.

In the Senate, on the 11th, nothing of a public nature was transacted. Petitions, resolutions and bills of a private nature were the order of the day.

In the House Mr. Fernon presented a petition from 3,500 citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the Legislature to abridge the hours of labor to ten hours a day, and to prevent employment of children of a certain age in manufactories.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill providing for extraordinary repairs on the public works, during the present fiscal year; which was read a second and third time and passed. Mr. Zeigler, from the same, a bill to repair breaches on the public works.

Mr. Fernon read a bill to secure to married women the use and enjoyment of their own property.

Mr. Ball, an act to expedite the collector of taxes.

The resolution requesting the Senators and and Representatives of Pennsylvania, in Congress, to urge the repeal of the act of 3d March, 1817, in reference to postage on newspapers, and the adoption of a uniform system of cheap postage on letters and newspapers, was read a second and third time, and the yeas and nays being called on the question of its final passage—the yeas were 93, nays 3.

In the Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Benner, from the committee appointed to confer with a similar committee appointing a time to compare the official vote for Governor, reported that the committee had adopted the 14th inst. as the time to discharge said duty. [Rules suspended, and the report adopted.]

Mr. Mason presented a resolution that the Senate proceed to the hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday the 14th inst., and elect a State Treasurer. Adopted.

The bill was then taken up relative to the abolition of the board of Revenue Commissioners, which, after a lengthy discussion, passed a second reading, and was ordered to be engrossed for a 3d—yeas 20, nays 12

In the House, Mr. Kerr read a bill in place for the erection of a new county out of parts of Warren and Crawford, to be called Decatur. Kentley, a bill supplementary to the act to reduce the State debt, and incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company.

In the Senate, on the 13th, Brawley from *select committee, to make arrangements* for the inauguration of the Governor elect, reported rules for observance, which were agreed to.

Sanderson moved to consider the resolution tendering the thanks of this Legislature to Major General Winfield Scott, and the army under his command, for their gallantry and bravery in the existing Mexican war. Resolution agreed to—yeas 31, nays 00.

Smith then called up his motion to abolish the Board of Revenue Commissioners. A long discussion ensued on the passage of this bill, in which Messrs. Smith, Darsie, Crabb, Jordon, Brawley, and others participated, when it was finally adopted, yeas 16, nays 13.

The resolution providing for a sword to be presented to Major General Patterson, and Brig. General Cadwalader, for their services and bravery in the existing Mexican war, was called up by Sanderson, and passed—yeas 31, nays none.

In the House, Kerr presented sundry petitions of citizens of Crawford and Warren counties, for the formation of a new county to be called Decatur.

Ball, a joint resolution in reference to the final adjournment of the Legislature.

Elliott, one to authorize the business of banking.

Nominations were then made, for State Treasurer, and Kerr appointed one of the tellers, and the House adjourned.

Gen. Shields will shortly return to Mexico to command an expedition from Tampico to San Luis Potosi, contemplated by General Scott. He is of opinion that Mexico is now so completely subdued that a small force will suffice to retain military possession of it, but the withdrawal of our troops would certainly rouse their drooping spirits, and place us precisely in the same position in regard to them in which we were *ante Bellum.—Ledger.*

Highly Important from Mexico.

New Orleans papers of the 7th inst., were received by overland express this morning, through which we learn that on the 6th, the schooner Eleanor arrived with advices from Vera Cruz to the 29 ult., being four days later than the news brought by the Fanny.

By an arrival at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, the important intelligence has been received of the issuing of orders by General Scott, to the effect that the American army is about to spread itself over and hold possession of the entire republic of Mexico, until the government of the latter sues for peace upon terms that will be acceptable to the United States.

A number of orders from General Scott are published, relative to the taxes, and the various *articles for taxation are enumerated.*

Such funds as have hitherto been paid to the Mexican Government, are now demanded by General Scott for the support of the *American army.*

Among other prohibitions, we notice that a stop has been put to all lotteries.

The Monitor publishes a letter from Querétaro, in which it is stated that, in consequence of the departure of several Deputies, the present Mexican Congress would not again come together. The new Deputies and Senators, the letter adds, will soon be in the city.

The intrigues of foreign powers and monarchies, are beginning to excite the suspicion of the Mexican government, and silent measures are being taken for counteracting and suppressing these foes, which are more dangerous, so far as the liberty of the republic is concerned, than are the foes with whom they are already at war.

The general government is said to be much cramped for means with which to progress, owing to the fact that the governments of the States *have refused to fulfil their promises of* aiding it with all the resources at their command.

Assistant Surgeon Sales expired at the capital on the 15th ult., and was interred with military honors.

Lieut. McDonnelly, of the 3d artillery, and two other officers, with a small party, left Puebla for Jalapa, on the 15th, having charge of considerable money. They were attacked in the night by 14 robbers, and although only two of our countrymen had arms, they defeated the ladrones, and had arrived safe at their destination.

We understand that Col. Childs was about to leave Vera Cruz, where his regiment had been entertained with a splendid supper.

Fremont Court Martial.—On Saturday General Kearny was examined; and the court having been ordered to be cleared, he said he considered it his duty to state that Col. Benton, senior counsil for the accused, had made mouths and grimaces at him, intending to insult and overawe him while giving his testimony; but he asked no action of the court, as he felt able to protect himself. Col. Benton then desired the judge advocate to take down his words, to the effect that General Kearny had before fixed his eyes fiendishly on Col. Fremont, when he, Benton, determined to look him, Kearny, down, and he had done so; he had looked at him till his eyes fell on the floor. Benton and Kearny both disclaimed any intention of insulting the court. On Monday the president of the court read a paper that the attempt of Benton to look down a witness was improper and indecorus, but took no action. Fremont presented a paper protesting against a decision of the court, which the court returned to him. Kearny presented a statement in writing that Benton's remark on the record that he had looked him, Kearny, down, was false, and he was prepared to prove it so. This paper was returned to Kearny, and the court adjourned. Monday was its 53d day.

The Panic.—A friend informs us that during the time when the brokers were buying country bank notes at two or three per cent, discount, he went into Wall street, and offered to buy with specie of the brokers the notes of any bank between Albany and Auburn for three-fourths of one per cent. discount to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. His offer was refused. That panic probably restored many lame ducks.—*Evening Post.*

On Friday afternoon, 31st ult, when the discount on all country free banks had been run down up to ten per cent, by the brokers, after nearly exhausting their funds in buying at five and eight per cent., we saw at an office in Wall street, checks drawn for Monday cashed with the very notes, *at par*, which not an hour before had been bought from the panic stricken holders at the high rates above stated—some at the very highest figure.—*True Sun.*

Shocking Tragedy.—At Pleasant Valley, *Dutchess county, on Sunday evening* last, a dreadful tragedy took place. A man named Pyne had paid his addresses to a young lady, and proposed marrying her about a year ago, but that she refused him on account of his dissipated habits, and married a man named Russell, instead. Ever since then, Pyne, it appears, has been determined on revenge, and consummated his threats by entering Mrs. Russell's house, on that evening, and shooting her with a revolving pistol, in the presence of a little girl. The poor woman died immediately, and the monster who perpetrated the foul deed fled precipitately from the neighborhood; but as the officers of justice are on his track, it is to be hoped that he will be arrested, and made to suffer the punishment he has incurred.—*True Sun.*

Shocking Tragedy.—On Friday evening week, (says the Jacksonville, Ala. Republican,) a Miss Eimira Brewer, a young lady who resided with a relative, about one mile from White Plains, in that county, was shot by a young man named Rooney, and severely if not mortally wounded *in two places*, one ball entering her breast without passing through, and the other her hip. It appears that Rooney prepared himself with the two pistols, went *into a cotton* field where the young lady was alone, and immediately on declaring his intention shot her down with one pistol and fired the other after she fell. He then went to the house of a neighbor—told what he had done—gave up the pistols, and said he desired to be hung. He also plead guilty as charged before the committing magistrate. The only reason given by the prisoner for the horrid act, was, that he desired to marry the girl, but she would not have him, and he preferred to kill her rather than she should become the wife of another.

Strange to say notwithstanding the terrible nature of the wounds received, the young lady was still alive when last heard from, and hopes were entertained of her recovery.

The Phoenix.—The Cleveland papers of Monday last, published the statements of Captain Sweet, and Messrs. Henry Watts and M. W. House, the mate and surving engineer of the Phoenix, relative to the burning of that vessel. The Cleveland Plain Dealer says:

It will be seen that they all agree in stating that they cannot believe the fire originated from the boilers, as has heretofore been supposed. The opinion of Capt. Sweetland of his officers—all so well and favorably known here—will go far to change the public mind as to this matter, it seems to us impossible that the fire could have taken through a belt of water.

It appears that a portion of the steerage occupied by the Hollanders, was directly over the after part of the boiler. It is highly probable that the heat had opened widely the cracks in the steerage floor. If this was so, is it not at all impossible that a match, or a spark might have been dropped, though accidently, by some of the Hollanders, and that thus the fire originated. It was beneath this floor the fire was discovered.

Gen. Shields will shortly return to Mexico to command an expedition from Tampico to San Luis Potosi, contemplated by General Scott. He is of opinion that Mexico is now so completely subdued that a small force will suffice to retain military possession of it, but the withdrawal of our troops would certainly rouse their drooping spirits, and place us precisely in the same position in regard to them in which we were *ante Bellum.—Ledger.*

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, January 22, 1848.

Democratic County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, held this evening at the office of the secretary in this Borough, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Electors of Erie County, be requested to hold primary meetings in each election district, at the place of holding their general elections, on Saturday the 5th of February, 1848, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to a County Convention, to be held at the Court House in this borough on the first Monday of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to appoint Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner and appoint Delegates to a National Convention.

SMITH JACKSON,
IRVIN CAMP,
MURRAY WHALLON,
CARSON GRAHAM,
F. W. MILLER,
JAMES NORTON,
ISAAC R. TAYLOR,
Committee.

Erie, Dec. 30, 1847.

☞ Thos. H. Ellison is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ A very general synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be found in our columns to-day.—We have made our abstracts as ample as our limits will admit. They embrace almost every thing of an interesting character, and will give the reader a pretty good idea of the sayings and doings at the seats of our general and state governments.

☞ On our outside the lovers of light reading will find something to amuse as well as instruct. The little poem, by our friend Clement, of the Literary Messenger, is a perfect gem from his prolific "mine" of poetic thought. "Stanzas," by M. Wheeler, Esq., known to the readers of the "Observer," as "Dylack," are very graceful and pretty.—While the prose articles are such as cannot fail to please.

☞ We are under obligations to Senator Cameron, for a copy of the "Constitution of the United States," a beautiful and valuable acquisition to our library. The Hon. Senator, a printer himself, understands the wants of the editorial fraternity, and always remembers them in distributing the documents voted by Congress. It is not the first time we have been indebted to him for similar favors.

☞ The Chronicle announced on Tuesday that the steamer United States touched at this port on her way up on Monday. All a mistake—there was a boat went up the lake, but she was not within twenty miles of "touching" here.

☞ The Westfield Messenger calls Col. Weller, the democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, "a man of low and vulgar tastes and character." It is truly fortunate that New York is separated from Ohio by Pennsylvania, or this modern Beau Nash would certainly be taken with spasms. Col. Weller has about him a "villainous smell of gunpowder," hence the location of Pennsylvania "between the wind and Beau's nobility" is truly a fortunate cumstance.

☞ We learn that the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach a Sermon in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, on the evening of the 30th. We would suggest a general attendance of all the friends of humanity, of whatever sect or creed.

Advertising of Mail Lettings.

We see that the Cleveland Plain Dealer is down upon Mr. Cave Johnson, because that functionary did not see fit to give the advertising of the Mail Lettings to it, but gave it to the Times. The Plain Dealer ascribes it all to the fact that it has advocated the Wilmot Proviso, and the Times opposed it, and asserts that the Post Master General attempted to buy over the editor, who by the by, visited Washington for the purpose of securing the advertising. This story will do to tell some one that don't know the Plain Dealer as well as we. John Tyler bought the paper for the *same price four years ago*, and we don't see why Mr. Cave Johnson could not if he had wanted to. The Plain Dealer's story is all moonshine, every word of it. We were about to make a complaint against the Post Master General ourself, because he did not give us the advertising for the northern part of this State, but rather than be found in such doubtful company as the Plain Dealer, we've concluded to hold our tongue. We made application, and were recommended by every democratic member of Congress in the State, except Mr. Wilmot, but did not get it. We shall not denounce Mr. Cave Johnson, however, and make a fool of ourself, although he did give it to another paper in preference to ours, that has been notorious as an advocate of the tariff of '42, and a denouncer of those who favored that of '46,—a paper that has opposed the regular nominations of the party for years, and which was recommended by neither character, influence, circulation or location—we mean the Tioga Eagle. To be sure it would have been a nice little job, and afforded our creditors a goodly portion of "aid and comfort," and relieved our "sub-treasury" from embarrassment. However, it was not our, or our creditor's, good luck to get it, and we shall not cry; not at least during the present cold weather, for fear of spoiling our beauty. Mr. Cave Johnson can go to thunder, Tennessee, or Texas, for aught we care—we have published a democratic paper in a whig county for five years, without ever once straying from the good old beaten path of Democracy after strange gods, without any favors from Mr. Cave Johnson, and we can do so for five years longer.

☞ The Gazette says "the Whigs desire no better fun than to beat Gen. Cass." Very probably—they "desired no better fun than to beat" Gen. Jackson and James K. Polk; but they did'nt do it. In such cases their "fun" is all "over the left."

☞ The avowal of the Gazette of its intention to publish the speech of the notorious John P. Hale, leads to the surmise that it is but the stepping stone to a transfer of the "conscience" portion of the Whig party of this country to the Abolitionists, in the event of the defeat of Henry Clay in the National convention by Gen. Taylor.

The Whig Press.

The contortions of the Whig press just now are awful—from Maine to New Orleans they remind one of a very respectable tub of eels, squirming and twisting themselves into all manner of shapes, in a vain endeavor to find positions natural and easy. We know this simile is rather "fishy," but then the subject matter is of the most "fishy" stamp. What with the "Wilmot Proviso" at the North, the no territory and the no indemnity position of Mr. Clay at the South, and the Taylor fever, which has so suddenly seized the "expediency" portion of the party, together with the explosion of a bomb here and there, like Young's message, and Mr. Hampton's resolutions, one would have to wield the pen of a Dickens and the pencil of a Hogarth, to delineate their true position. Here, one preaches about the horrors of wars in general, and winds up with a Greeleyish kind of an anthema against the "God abhorred" Mexican war in particular—thinks, with Mr. Clay, that public meetings should be held to denounce it and ask Congress to call home our troops and appropriate money to indemnify Mexico for the damage our invasion has done her.—But scarcely has the ink dried upon the sheet that ushers forth his wailings into this breathing world," ere another, claiming to speak for the same party, in the same vicinity, protests against it, and claims that, although ours is "a bad cause," and the war was unconstitutionally commenced by Mr. Polk "for the extension of slavery," yet it is a "national war," a "war of the country, and as such must be prosecuted." The other quietly submits, and although, in so doing, the twings of "conscience" make his heart-string sore, yet the elixer of "expediency" soon heals all wounds and renders the false part he is playing, appear comparatively easy. This is no fancy sketch, but a sober reality, which the files of the whig press all over the country abundantly prove. Ask even whiggery itself, if it does not recognise the picture we have drawn, and ten to one it will point to the whig press of our own county; and it would be correct, for they are but the mirrors of their cotemporaries in other places. While "expediency" is even more vindictive and abusive in ascribing the war to the usurpation and folly of the President—while it does not scruple to declare it unconstitutionally commenced, and unjustly prosecuted, it does not fail to render its inconsistency more glaring and its folly *more ridiculous*, by *urging* its prosecution with vigor; because, forsooth, an "unjust, God abhorred war," prosecuted "for the extension of slavery" has been made "national" *by a vote of Congress.* This is morality with a vengeance. A great *sin* should be persevered in—a great crime should be committed—more *men should be slain, and more cities bombarded* and destroyed—more women made widows and children orphans, "for the further extension of slavery;" and all because the war has become "national, the war of the country," by a *vote* of a fallible body of men. Verily, should not the expediency portion of the whig press secure a copy-right for its new system of moral ethics? But where is "conscience" all this time? Hypocrit like, he is trimming his sails for this gale, and anon lowering them for that. First Mr. Clay's platform would suit him exactly, and he is preparing to anchor his frail bark along side of it—but anon the wind shrieks and howls forth the "availability" of Gen. Taylor, and he pauses, doubts and wavers. In a word he reminds one of the poor sailor in a storm, who kept exc'aiming, "Good Lord! Good Devil!" and when reminded of the inconsistency of his exclamations, explained his position by saying he did'nt know exactly into whose hands he should fall. It is thus with the "conscience" portion of the whig press,—they don't know exactly whether they will fall into the hands of Taylor or Clay.

The Galatin Pamphlet.

Our cotemporary of the Gazette, has been proving to his readers, by publishing a tirade against the war, written by Albert Galatin, that his own country is guilty of a great wrong, and his own countrymen worse than the robbers and free-booters of ancient times. Well, every one to his liking; but we think it would have looked a slight shade better, and appeared less like giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," had the *witness* in the case been less a *foreigner* and more an *American* "at heart." In addition to the superanuated character of the writer of the pamphlet, we will prove by a witness, whose truth even whiggery dare not gainsay, that in a controversy with a foreign power, the testimony of Mr. Albert Galatin is not worth a straw. Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, will please take the witness stand! Well, sir, what do you know of this man Galatin?

"Albert Galatin has no *feelings*, no *attachments*, no sympathies, no principles *in common* with our *people.*' He has filled at home and abroad some of the highest offices under this government during thirty years, and he is still at heart an ALIEN."—*Henry Clay in* 1832.

There, sir, that will do—you can go! Who is the next witness on the part of Mexican whiggery?

The Second Pa. Regiment.

Gen. Quitman, who commanded this regiment at the Battle of Contreras, is now in Washington, and was addressed by Gen. Cameron and Hon. Jas. Thompson, of this State, in relation to the charges of cowardice which had been prefered against the officers and men of this Regiment on the eve of said battle. Gen. Quitman, in his reply gives an emphatic denial of the truth of all these charges, and eulogises the Regiment in the highest terms. He says in conclusion, "I feel it my grateful duty as the officer in command of the volunteer division, promptly and flatly to contradict them."

☞ The Whig County Committee have called a meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening, the 7th of February, and the Gazette calls upon said meeting to "let no coward fear, the offspring of contemptible expediency, deter the utterance of their honest sentiments, and place them, by implication, in the position of passive supporters of the war policy of the Administration." We shall see whether this call will be responded to and carried out, or whether "cowardly fear, the offspring of contemptible expediency," will not carry the day. The whigs of Erie county *dare not* assume the responsibility urged upon them by the Gazette. They do not possess the nerve—the moral honesty—to do so! Mark it.

☞ Two weeks from to-day, delegate meeting are to be held in the several townships. Remember it

The Vindictiveness of Federalism.

We are sometimes amused and sometimes mortified at the vindictive ebolutions of feeling exhibited by federal whig editors towards prominent democratic statesmen. sooner are the eyes of the Democracy turned towards a man, in the hopes of one day seeing him in the Presidential chair, than the ill-ing of these harpies of the press, is manifested and forthwith a continuous stream of abuse sometimes ridiculous and sometimes fiendish is poured upon his devoted head. Former Mr. Van Buren was the butt of all their ridicule, and the target against which they directed their poisonous shafts of malice. the democracy elevated him to the chief magistracy of the nation, and now there are few that do not award to him great and glowing virtues as a statesman and patriot. Now, position of Messrs. Cass, Buchanan and Dallas, before the country as the prominent candidates of the Democracy for the Presidency renders their character and services the to which every effort at assault is directed. In consequence of his recent letter to Judge Nicholson, of Tennessee, in opposition to the Wilmot Proviso, and the glorious and patriotic stand he has taken in the Senate in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the blammer of these gentlemen is just now singing out as the victim of their vituperation. paper before us, in speaking of the position and arguments of the letter referred to, matizes its author as "one of Hull's Colonels thereby intending to convey the impression to the ignorant, (for the well informed know better,) that Gen. Cass was a party to the shameful surrender of Hull at Detroit, at the commencement of our last war with England. No other construction than this can be put upon the insinuation. The cowardly miscreant dare not make the charge, he wishes the reader to understand, openly, for himself would brand him a *liar*, and hence he shrinks like a *coward*, behind an insinuation. what had Gen. Cass done, to raise the ire of this hired libeler, who was "muling and puking in his nurse's arms" when the old General was baring his breast to the savages on the northern frontier at the period he refers? *Simply differed with him* in regard to a measure of internal policy—a measure we can all safely differ upon, and yet not forfeit our right to be regarded as well wishers of our common country—we mean the Wilmot Proviso. Gen. Cass had not betrayed the interests of his country in a controversy with a foreign foe—neither had *he given* "aid and comfort to the enemy" by arguing his own country wrong and her enemy right—the contrary, no man in the nation, probably has exhibited a more unbounded love for government and institutions, than he. the field of battle, in the cabinet, as the representative at a foreign court, and in the state chamber, he has proved himself the champion and defender of her rights, honor and interests. Such a man ought to escape the low bred malice exhibited in the expression we have quoted. "One of Hull's Colonels" indeed! We presume if the writer referred to should find among the writings of the Apostles, something that did not square with his notions of religion, he would stigmatize them as the companions of Judas! Or if not the gallant Montgomery fell before the walls of Quebec, and afterwards entertained views of national policy that he *did not* think correct, he would speak of him as the companion of Arnold! "One of Hull's Colonels" forsooth! The hundreds of brave men who were made prisoners by the treachery and cowardice of Hull, would equally come under this writer's ban, and their names be enrolled alongside of their treacherous commander. Where a public man proves himself wanting in patriotism and love of country, by betraying his country's interests and honor in a controversy with her enemies, we can see him subjected to the severest criticism with consistency; but where a statesman and soldier like Gen. Cass, whose whole life has been devoted to his country, and whose every aspiration whether in a foreign land or in the wilds of the West, has been *for her welfare*—who sword and pen have been wielded with effect force in defence of her rights—is malign his history falsified, and his patriotism denied, and all for the despicable objects of party we cannot but think the liberty our institutions guarantee, is sometimes shamefully abused. We are assured, however, by the poet, that—

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again.
The eternal years of God are here,"

and believe that the virtuous and intelligent freemen of this country, will yet do ample and exact justice to all concerned—the libeled as well as the libelers.

"When Doctors Disagree," &c.

The Whig doctors disagree very much now, and especially in regard to the Mexican war. Two of the most distinguished of the political GALENS thus give utterance to their respective opinions:

The war exists by the act of Mexico, so help me God, but for that

Good Toasts.

Col. Burnett gave the following toast the other night, at the 8th January celebration, in New York:

"The Yankee Flag on the Halls of the Montezumas—May it never be hauled down until its stars have enlightened Mexico, and its stripes have conquered a peace."

Col. Childs, of the Globe, gave the following:

"The pistols of Henry Clay, Jr., at Buena Vista, in preference to the CANONS of Henry Clay, Senr., at Lexington."

☞Andrew Potter, a printer, son of Mr. William Potter, of Pawtucket, has been appointed deputy sheriff of Oahu, and perfect of police for the town of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

☞Lieut. Andrew Porter, of the U. S. Army, has been promoted to the rank of Captain. Mr. Porter it will be remember, was an Engineer upon the Erie Extension, in years gone by.

☞It is understood that Lieut. O'Sullivan has deserted from the American Army, and been appointed a Colonel in the Mexican service. He fought bravely at Palo Alto, Resaca, Cerro Gordo and the subsequent battles in the valley for which he was promoted. But it is said that he committed some other act, which disgraced him in the eyes of the Army. He should be shot.

☞Edwin Croswell, Editor of the Albany Argus, we are glad to hear, is likely to be sent Embassador to Russia, vice R. J. Ingersoll, of Connecticut.

☞We learn from Foreign papers that the number of families preparing to emigrate next year from Germany is greater than in any previous year.

☞We have received the first and second numbers of the "Democratic Whig Journal," a new paper by our old friend J. C. Hayes, Esq., of Meadville. The Journal is very neat in appearance, and is conducted with tact and taste. Success to it and its Editor, in every thing but politics.

☞The telegraphic accounts from Washington, state that the President has ordered a court of inquiry for the purpose of investigating the charges made against Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan, which have been preferred by Gen. Scott. After that investigation has terminated, the court is further directed to inquire into the charges preferred against Gen. Scott by Gen. Worth. The charges against Gen. Worth, submitted by the commanding General, have been dismissed by the President. The court is directed to assemble at Perote, at as early a day as the members can convene. It is to consist of Gen. Towson, Paymaster General, as President, Gen. Cushing, and Gen. Butler, of La.

☞A later rumor from Washington says the President has recalled Gen. Scott, and ordered Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan to Washington for trial. Gen. Worth, it is also rumored, has been promoted, and will remain in command of the Army. Doubtful.

☞A Lancaster paper states that a Clergyman of that city has, during the last twenty years, married no less than two thousand, eight hundred and fifty couple! What a generation to rise up and call him blessed!—*Erie Observer.*

That depends on circumstances.—*Easton Argus.*

Not if they were good christians, and obeyed *all* the injunctions of the scriptures.

A Whisper---Soft and Low.

The idea that printers do not eat or require pay for their labor, like other human beings, is a popular fallacy which was long since exploded, and the law books inform us that newspaper subscriptions can be collected in the same manner as other debts, but we prefer that the payment of the debts due this office should be voluntary; and we therefore inform every man, woman and child, owing us for one, two or three years subscription, that we want, and *must have the money*—"peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.' The money will do us just as much good now as at any other time.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE OBSERVER BY

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. &c,

Flour, bbl	$5 50	Apples, dried	2c
Butter,	12½	Honey,	10a12
Lard,	7	Eggs, doz	1.2
Cheese,	6	SUGAR.	
Ham	7	Maple	10
Shoulders	5@6	Orleans,	9a12½
Potatoes,	50	Loaf,	12a15
Corn meal, bus.	50	Powdered	15
GRAIN.		LUMBER.	
Wheat	$1 00	Black Walnut	10a12
Corn,	40	Pine, 1st quality	10,00
Rye,	44	Hemlock, M	5,00
Oats bush	25	1st quality W. W.	6@9,00
Barley	37a40	2d do do	5,00
FUEL.		Cherry	12@4
Hard wood, cord	$1,50	White oak	7,5a8
Soft	1,25	LEATHER.	
Bituminous coal, ton		Sole, lb	18@20
Anthracite, do	3,50	Upper heavy	33a37½
Sperm candles, lb	9a10	do light	37a40
Tallow, do	44a50	Castings	4½a5
Stearine,	12½	Plaster ton	$3,00
	12½	Salt, fine.	$1 87
SEEDS.		½ coarse,	2,00
Clover, Bush	$4,00	bag 28 lbs	31
Timothy	$1@1,25	Beef tallow lb	10
Flax,	60	Mutton do	8
Hay,	4,a4,50	Lime, bush.	31
Bees wax,	25	White fish, bbl	$7 50
Beans	87½	Cod fish, lb	6
Pork, (in bulk)	4a4½	Bar Iron,	4½5½
Beef,	3a4	Nails,	5a6

There is no change in our table since last published.—The news by the Cambria noticed below, will probably have a tendency to give the grain market a more lively aspect.

We understand that private advices have been received that the steamship "Cambria" has arrived at Boston. Her news was received in the city last evening. Her advices show an advance in the price of American flour in Liverpool, of about a shilling per barrel. As yet it is too early to perceive any effect of her news on the market. The sales of flour since our last, consist of 400 bbls. "Battle Creek," 50 "Railroad," 50 "Fargo," all of Michigan, on eastern account, at 4,70; 80 bbls. "Litchfield," Michigan, at 4,60. There is some inquiry for mess pork, but we hear of no sales. 2000 lbs lard sold at 7c. No other changes to note.—*Buffalo Republic*, January 19, 1848.

ALBANY, Jan. 19—10 A. M.

The steamer Cambria arrived at New York last night. Her advices are fourteen days later.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1, 1848.—Breadstuffs improved, best corn 37s—flour 31s—meal 16s a 17s—wheat is up 1s—last market day the trade was dull.

☞CHEMICAL AFFINITY.—This law in Chemistry is remarkably illustrated in the restoration of the equilibrium between the supply and waste in diseased animal matter, through the agency of the celebrated GARGLING OIL. It is well known that chemical action takes place only under certain circumstances: that some bodies have no tendency to unite chemically, and that others strongly influence each others properties. The former are said to have no AFFINITY for each other, their nature is merely mechanical, and no change takes place. The latter class of bodies, in which is included the Gargling Oil in its application to morbid animal matter, act by their affinity for each other, their action being productive of chemical phenomena, and the properties of one or both are altered. Hence to the strong affinity of the constituents of the Gargling Oil to unite with the elements of the morbific matter, may be referred the beneficial influence exerted over so great a variety of diseases, most of which were considered as incurable.

See advertisement in the paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agents.

☞When we are asked by our readers why we are constantly, week after week, alluding to Vaughn's Veg. Lithontriptic Mixture, we have only to say that with all due allowance to the merits of other articles of the kind; we must say we have been astonished at the success of this Great American Remedy. In all the complaints which belong the human family, it acts as a curative power of most magical character—this we know. 'Tis true that we are paid for this notice—for the proprietor of the Lithontriptic, Dr. Vaughn, advertises largely with us, but reader we are not paid to falsify, and we beg of you to examine his book in the Agent's hands and also ask the Agents themselves if his Remedy is not something of great value. See our columns.

BIRTHS:—On Tuesday the 11th inst., in State street, Mrs. P. HUME of a SON.

MARRIED:—On the 5th inst., in Harborcreek, by Elder B. Bort, Mr. NOAH FIELD and Miss JULIA OWEN.

DIED:—In Millcreek township, on the 17th inst., CATHERINE A., eldest daughter of George and Mar ia Bait, aged 14 years, 8 months and 12 days.

On the 19th inst., in Millcreek, ANDREW JACKSON, eldest son of John and Electa Huie, aged 16 years.

On the 26th ult., NELSON S. GRAHAM, youngest son of William Graham, Esq., of Green township, aged 19 years.

Notice.

AN Election for seven Directors of the Erie Canal company will be held by the Stockholders at their Office in the Borough of Erie, on Monday the 6th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. M. GOODWIN, Sec'y.

Canal Office, Erie, Jan. 18, 1848. 3t36

By Express.

ALLYN & COIT have just received, as above, several cases new and rich Prints, with some other fine and nice goods, which the ladies are invited to call and see at the New Store, cheapside.

Jan 20, 1848. 56

ANOTORIOUS fact, that Allyn & Coit sell the richest goods at the lowest prices of any firm west of Buffalo—call and see if this is not the case at the New Store, cheapside.

ALLYN & COIT have on hand a few of those handsome Dab Thibets for Ladies cloaks which they will sell very low, to close out the stock Jan. 21. 1848

PERSONS in want of any style of Dry Goods will find it very much for their interest to call at Allyn & Coit's, cheapside. Jan 22.

By Telegraph from New York.

NEW Scarlet Bonnet Ribbons.—A few pieces just received by express, (26 hair val we believe,) at the low s are of

MOSES KOCH, No 1, Commercial Exchange.

Erie, January 15, 1848. 35

Great Inducements

TO PERSONS WISHING TO BUY CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber, wishing to make room for an entire new stock of Dry Godos in the spring, will dispose of his present choice stock of Fall and winter Goods at a very small advance from New York cost; comprising Muslin de Lains, Ginghams, Oregon and California Plaids, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, &c &c: and in short, everything in the Dry Good line.

Persons having cash to pay for Goods, will find it greatly to their advantage to call, as I feel confident you can save 25 or 30 per cent by purchasing of me, as I am bound to sell Goods, for cash, cheaper than any other man in the western country. Call and see, at the old Hardware Store, one door east of the Eagle.

HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, January 15, 1848.

Stearine Candles.

The subscribers have now on hand, at their Store and Factory, a large quantity of mould Stearine Candles; an excellent article, which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for lard.

W. C & R. P. HULBURT.

January 13, 1848. 35

STRAY CATTLE.—Strayed from the subscriber, about the first of June last, two 3 year old steers; one red, and the other a black, rather inclined to a brown; no artificial marks, except the black has lost a portion of it's tail.—Also, at the same time, two 3 year old Heifers; one a brown, and the other a red and white spotted—no artificial marks; whoever will give information where said cattle can be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

D. G. WELCH.

Millcreek, January 15, 1848. 3,35

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is here by given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Arthur Olney, d'ec'd, of Fairview. All persons indebted, are requested to make settlement; and all persons having claims, will present them for adjustment.

D. H. CHAPMAN, Administrator.

Fairview, January 15, 1848 6t35

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Elisha Putney, deceased, of McKean township. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

RACHEL PINNEY & MARTIN PINNEY, } Executors.

McKean, January 15, 1848. 6t35

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

To all creditors, legatees, and other persons interested.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their administration on the estates of those persons deceased and guardian accounts whose names are undermentioned in the office of the Register for the probate of wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the county of Erie, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on the second wednesday in February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court house in Erie—

1847, November 4. Account of Smith Jackson and Carson Graham, administrators of the estate of Robert McCracken, deceased, late of the borough of Erie.

Nov. 6. Account of Mrs. J. A. Cook, administratrix of George Cook, deceased, who was administrator of Elisha M. Cook, deceased, late of Elkcreek township, by her agent, James M'Dowell, Jr.

Dec. 27. Account of Hiram Daggett, administrator of Philander Daggett, deceased, late of Girard township.

Dec. 31. Account of Betsey Dodge and John Dodge, executors of John Dodge, deceased, late of Harborcreek township.

1848, Jan. 1. Account of John Ward and John Moorhead, executors of John Allen, deceased, late of North East township.

THOMAS MOORHEAD, Jr., Register.

January 10, 1848.

Heaves—Heaves—Heaves.

THERE never was a remedy discovered, by the ingenuity of man, for removing diseases from Horses, that equalled COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS, in curing that most troublesome, obstinate and dangerous complaint. If a case is at all curable, these powders will just as surely remove it as they are taken. This is no fiction, as many of the most respectable persons in different parts of the country, can testify from actual trial. One, two or three bottles at most, is all that is necessary to cure the worst cases and recent cases; and also in coughing and where the wind has been injured, one bottle will be found of great service. And what is the cost of two or three bottles compared to the loss of even an ordinary horse! Try it then, you who have horses suffering for the want of such an article. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

CARTER & BRO., Erie,
BOYD, VINCENT & CO., Waterford,
B. C. TOWN & CO., North East,
S. STEWART & CO., Concord.

35

Something New.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public the arrival from New York of an extensive assortment of Goods in their line, embracing

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Plated and Britannia; Ware, Girandoles, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Looking glasses, Bohemian glassware, spectacles, fancy goods and thousands of useful and ornamental articles for the Holydays, which are offered at reduced prices.

Having selected Watches with unusual care from late importations, those wishing a good Time piece for little money will do well to buy.

Our thanks are due our patrons for favors conferred in times past, especially for patronage received in our new store on State street, and hope by attention to business to retain our old and make many new customers.

N. B. Particular attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches. Watch work, requiring Engines, which generally is done in the larger cites, attended to on short notice.

Goods received by Express every few days from New York during the winter.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State street, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel and next door to Spafford's Bookstore.

Nov. 20. 1847.

By Express!

WE have just received from New York, one piece of very fine twilled French Black Cloth; one piece plain of the manufacture of Forstman & Hoffman; three pieces French Doeskin cassimere, for pants.; a variety of Plaids, Stripes, &c. for pants; two boxes of French cravats; a few embroidered Paris waist coat patterns; black and brown silk and worsted Serges. We feel confident that the above articles cannot be equalled in this city.

G. B. & I. H. KEENE.

Erie, January 8, 1848. 4t34

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Ann T. wilkinsion, deceased.—All persons indebted, are requested to make settlemen; and all persons having claims, will present them for adjustment.

LANSON WILKINSON, Administrator,

Erie, January 8, 1848. 6:34

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between William F. Willis and Amos C. Landon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, will settle with Wm. F. Willis, to whom all the accounts and demands of the firm have been transferred.

WM. F. WILLIS.
AMOS C. LANDON.

January 8, 1848. tf34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa:

THE petition of A. C. Hilton of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said East Ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

A. C. HILTON.

We the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that A. C. Hilton the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

OTIS LAPHAM,	A. W. BREWSTER,
JAMES M CREA,	MOSES KOCH,
JACOB KOCH,	T. G. COLT,
C. SIEGEL,	F. DUTTLINGER,
J. C. BROWN,	THO. McCARTER,
WM T. DOWNS,	S. R. DEWY

M. W KEITH.

Erie Jan. 8, 1848 3t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa:

THE petition of Andrew Boylan of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by himself, called the Lafayette Hotel in said East Ward.—He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound will pray, &c,

ANDREW BOYLAN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Andrew Boylan the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

OTIS LAPHAM,	E. D. GUNNISON,
SAMUEL AGNEW,	M. MAYER
SAMUEL HAYS,	D. WADSWORTH,
C. M TIBBALS,	M. GOODWIN.
DANIEL DOBBINS,	A. W. BREWSTER,
J. C. BROWN,	S. E. GOODWIN,

JOHN S. BROWN.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1848. 3t34

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

The petition of James Brawley of Harborcreek township, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. He would therefore humbly pray your honors to grant him a license to keep a public house at his old stand, six miles east of Erie, on the Buffalo road.

JAMES BRAWLEY.

we, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Harborcreek, do certify that James Brawley, the above applicant, is a man of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for entertaining strangers and travelers,—that such inn or tavern is necessary for the public convenience.

O H HADLOCK,	FRANK. STILLMAN,
HENRY H BURGESS WM H MISDAUGH,	
ALMOND FULLER, D E FLOWER.	
C HULL,	AARON TWITCHELL.
J MECHAM,	FRED'K OHLWEILER
J BENNETT,	WM. VINTON,
	THOS. CALDWELL.

Harborcreek, January 8, 1848. 3t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

The petition of Linus Lampman of Girard township in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the Globe Inn, the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

LINUS LAMPMAN.

we, the subscribers, citizens of Girard township in said county, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Linus Lampman the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

MATSON GODFREY,	WM CUDNEY,
A CORRELL, JR.,	H R BEERS,
JAMES LAUGHLIN,	HENRY KEITH,
JNO DEVENPORTE,	LUTHER CANFIELD,
ANSON BADGER,	WM CROSS,
JAMES CROSS,	M G ANDERSON.

Girard, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3t34

TO the Judges of the court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Erie.—The petition of John Sisson of the Borough of Edinboro in the county of Erie aforesaid, humbly sheweth that your petitioner has provided himself with suitable accommodations for keeping a house of public entertainment at the stand or house owned and occupied by himself, in said borough; and therefore prays your honors to grant him a license for the same; and will ever pray, &c.

JOHN SISSON.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the said borough of Edinboro, do certify that a tavern or public house of entertainment, is necessary for the accommodation of the public and for the entertaining of strangers and travelers in said borough; and that the petitioner, John Sisson, is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

W C Hanson,	Simeon Meacham,
Geo Gillaspie,	Joseph Hart,
Jude Bartlet,	Farrun Hart,
C P Roberts,	N C Austin,
Martin Gillaspie,	T Hawkins,
George Evans,	A C Culbertson,
John A Culbertson.	

Edinboro, January 8, 1848. 3t31

TO the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county.—The petition of Daniel Shryock of the west ward of the borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house now occupies, called the *'Our House,' in said west ward.* He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

DANIEL SHRYOCK.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of the borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Daniel Shryock, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Chas. M Reed,	Alfred King,
John Hughes,	E Babbitt.
Alexander Hughes,	Geo. A Elliot,
S W Keefer,	H Bates,
D Zimmerman,	William Kelley,
John Cummings,	P H Oliver,
	J H Williams.

Erie, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3t34

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received by latest arrival, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description for family use, such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alsdice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, &c., which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers. Please give us a call,

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.

Dec. 11. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

TO the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, Pa.—The petition of Wm. A. Besly, of the township of Harborcreek in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he, as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

WM. A. BESLY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township of Harborcreek in which the above named inn or tavern prayed to be licensed, is proposed to be kept, do certify that Wm. A. Besly the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers

Joseph Greenwood,	Franklin Stillman,
Plara Ellott,	A. Stillman,
Southmayd Stillman,	Chas F Kendrick,
John Dodge,	Chas W Kendrick,
Henry Chatfield,	Solomon McCumber
Hiram Crowell,	W Taggart,
	Wm S Stinson.

Harborcreek, January 8, 1848. 3t34

TO the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.—The petition of Robert Smiley, of Union township in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he, in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ROBERT SMILEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Union township, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Robert Smiley, the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers; and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers.

Ethel Shelmidine,	James Bennett,
Wm. Mayfield,	Henry Mallory,
Daniel Sayre,	Thomas Dunham
W. O. Black,	A. Parks,
John Smiley,	Lewis Rathbone,
D. Dunham,	C. Q. Brown,
A. Dunham,	A. Tourtellott,
Marshall Niles,	Wm. Smiley.

Union, January 8, 1848. 3t31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, Pa:

The petition of F. A. Hantz, of the west ward of the borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house known as the Extension House in said west ward. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

F A HANTZ.

We, the the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that F. A. Hantz, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Chas. M. Reed,	J. Williams,
Geo A. Elliot,	B. F. Sloan,
Rob. Callahan,	Porter Kelsey,
A. Beebe,	William Kelley,
S. W. Keefer;	W. W. Loomis,
Wm. M. Gallagher,	Geo Berriman,
L. Q. Reno,	A. P. Dubin.

Erie, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3t31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa:

The petition of John Adam Wild, of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie, Erie county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the Franklin House, now kept by him in said borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

JOHN ADAM WILD.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that John Adam Wild, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

C. Siegel,	H. L. Brown,
C. F. Dieckbach,	G. Witter,
John Casey,	Fred. Schneider,
Christian Kusmaul,	H. Hishman, Jr.
F. Knobloch,	Moses Koch,
John Gabel,	Daniel Dobbins,
	C. M. Tibbals.

Erie, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3t31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa:

The petition of Humphrey Scott of Girard township, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

HUMPHREY SCOTT.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Girard township in said county, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Humphrey Scott, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

MATSON GODFREY,	WM CUDNEY,
A CORRELL, JR.,	H R BEERS,
JAMES LAUGHLIN,	HENRY KEITH,
JNO DEVENPORTE,	LUTHER CANFIELD,
ANSON BADGER,	WM CROSS,
JAMES CROSS,	M G ANDERSON.

Girard, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3t31

TO the Judges of the court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Erie.—The petition of John Sisson of the Borough of Edinboro in the county of Erie aforesaid, humbly sheweth that your petitioner has provided himself with suitable accommodations for keeping a house of public entertainment at the stand or house owned and occupied by himself, in said borough; and therefore prays your honors to grant him a license for the same; and will ever pray, &c.

JOHN SISSON.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the said borough of Edinboro, do certify that a tavern or public house of entertainment, is necessary for the accommodation of the public and for the entertaining of strangers and travelers in said borough; and that the petitioner, John Sisson, is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

W C Hanson,	Simeon Meacham,
Geo Gillaspie,	Joseph Hart,
Jude Bartlet,	Farrun Hart,
C P Roberts,	N C Austin,
Martin Gillaspie,	T Hawkins,
George Evans,	A C Culbertson,
John A Culbertson.	

Edinboro, January 8, 1848. 3t31

NEW CONCERN.

H. COOK begs leave to call the attention of the public to a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which have been purchased for cash and will positively be sold lower than articles of the same quality can be purchased in town as all can satisfy themselves by calling at No. 5 Bonnell Block State Street.

Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 30

Wines and Liquors.

JUST received at No. 1. Perry Block, a good assortment of Wines and Liquors, for Medicines, Sacramental, Mechanical and ALL other purposes, among which may be found the following:

Pale Brandy;	Otard Brandy,
Cognac do,	St. Croix Rum.
Jamaica Rum,	N. England do
Holland Gin;	Pine Apple Gin;
Port Wine,	Maderia Wine,
Scotch Whiskey	Irish Whiskey.
Monongahela do	Common do.

Dec. 11 T. W. MOORE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Erie, Pa., January 1, 1848.

☞Persons calling for letters on this list will please say they are advertized. Two cents (the cost of advertising) is charged on every letter in addition to the regular postage.

Alexander, Mis Mary J	Kinsinger Jacob
Anderson James 2	King Nancy A
Anderson Prof H	Knoyle Griffith
Allen Silas	Keller Mason
Aumsley J	Kelley James
Anson Cliner	Kincade Andy
Bliley Mary	Kelly E L
Baker Leonard	Knapp Mrs Mary
Blake Mrs Catharine	Kellogg Miss Weltha
Bliss John H 2	Leahy Patrick
Brewer Daniel	Lord Sarah E
Brooks Samuel	Lee Daniel
Brown Jared	Litchfield E W
Brown Miss Charlotte	Litts capt J W
Brown John G	Lent John
Brown O H	Lyman Isaac
Blair James	Logan Miss July An
Brindle, Charlotte	Lawrence Julia A
Bruce Hiram	Lee Lawrence
Blake Rachel	Lyle Samuel M
Breed Climena	Lacock Hugh
Breed J H	McOmber Miss Ida Ann
Bell W Edwin	McGregor J W
Bardwell Rev J P	McFayden capt J
Bainbridge Wm T,	McConnell Robert
Beals W N	McKnolty Hugh
Berghold Geo	McGills James
Birchard Delila 2	McNair Robert
Bigger Joseph H	McGlinn James
Belnap Gilbert	McGinley James
Earle Peter 2	McLaughlin Thomas
Bennett John H	McClure Samuel
Bishop Stephen L	Magill James
Burley Richard	Mallaliew John
Butler Frederick	Magill Charles J
Baldwin Mrs Abbagail	Martin John R
Beveridge Rev J	Masten Franklin
Bean Wm A	May John
Bartholomew John W	Maxwell Sheldon
Barnet Richard	Miller Luis
Baker Wm H	Mahony Mhael
Baker Leonard	Miller Lidia J F
Barton I & L	Mills Thomas
Barratt James Edwin	Mills Richard 2
Buell J W	Mahon William
Bumpus J R	Martin Huldah
Burgess Amos	Mills John
Bowers Isaac	Metcalf Philandes
Boyne John	Miller Miss Mary J
Booff Phelip	Mguire Patrick
Butler J H 2	Marshal James
Burdick John N	Michel Wm
Clark Miss Nancy A	May "Misis Abygal"
Clarke James A	Marshall W
Crotty Pierce	Mills Thomas
Crouch Mr	Moran Wm
Craig Patrick 2	Moore P W 2
Clark Isaac A	Menes Barbara
Clark A M 2	Murrey J
Cluck Miss Mary	Munn Margerret
Church Amos	Moore Mary L
Crunn William	Molly Roger
Clark Mrs J P	Morris Elenor
Croskey Miss Eliza	Meese John
Church Chester D	Moore Louisa
Clark J V 2	Musser Henry R
Crane A W	Mooney James
Chipman Edward W 2	Murphy Patrick
Caldwell James B	Morgan Mrs Abbalina
Card Henry C	Neibel Mrs Sulome
Carnel Matilda	Nichols Mary 2
Calagan Ann	Nenna J Rea
Cornell E B 3	Nilles Mathias
Caldwell Harriet	Nernon J S
Carter Walter Franklin	Osborn James
Curry Mary J	O'Haire M
Colt Angeline	Oberkirch Michael
Cooper Sarah Malvina	Philo Dr 2
Col on James B	Peck Lewis 2
Coon Rev W J	Powers & co Messrs 2
Cooper Wm	Prudfit Robert
Cole E M 2	Pease Fidelia
Dean L P	Pudan H L
Daniels Mrs Martha	Parker Richard A
Davis George	Putney Polly
Dean Leonard M 2	Porter Martin
Day W T 2	Parker Edward 2
Deané M S	Potts Freman
Dodge Seth V	Pope Nathaniel
Dorn Simeon	Pitt Bear
Denning Thomas	Pence David
Dunn Harvey	Parmater Mis Lydia
Dustin Lucy A	Parker Richard A
Dunn David	Pinney Henry
Dye Daniel W	Parker Ira
Duncan Mrs Margaret	Patton John E
Dunn Mrs Robert	Parke Mrs Miraetta
Dougherty Thomas	Peters John
Dunn Hervey	Piearcner Peter
Firfold Barney	Round Joseph 2
Dunbar Miss Mary	Remor Elize
Doll Conroth	Reed Miss Martha
Dorie Samuel A	Reed John
Evans Joshua	Rathbun A J
Eckert Zepheniah	Ripley Edward
Epple Andrew	Richardo Capt L F
Ely H B	Rose Mrs
Elliott Margret	Roach Mrs Mary
Edwards Daniel	Roberts Lyman 2
Elliot James	Robinson John & Wm
Ernst Solomon	Russell T L
Folwell Huldah	Rogers Anson
Fales Miss Mary	Rogers Mrs A A
Falkner Wm H	Robinson Catharine
Fisher John	Rogers Abbey A
Fraley Joseph	Russell Mrs Elizabeth
Ferrin Mrs Mary J	Spaulden Berkibus
Farnesworth M A	Smith Mrs Rhoda
Francis Alvin	Sweney John
Forsyth D C	Smith Thomas A
Frey Martin	Smith Miss Susan
Foster Robert	Smith Jesse
Fink Jacob	Sherman W O 2
Filley Mr	Snell Wm L
French John	Shirwood Alanson
Frener Samuel	Smith Daniel S 2
Frey Isaac	Sconiler Miss Mary
Foster Harrison	Skannell Patrick
Fraley Joseph	Snyder Jacob
Grandson Mrs	Slocum Lewis
Gilman Alfort	Scott John
Gould D A	Sprague H O
Graham capt John	Swap Andrew Jr
Gray David S	Smith A B
Gillet Chester W	Smith David
Gleason Wm B	Steel James
Garner Joseph	Stout Dr J B
Gordon Parmelia M	Stuyvesant Christian
Graham Elizabeth	Stewart Arch'd
Grubb Alicia	Stone W G 4
Grubb Mr	Stevens Wm
Gray Adelia M	Stanly Horatio
Grent Srow	Savage H K
Gunnison E D	Simulon Elizabeth
Greenleaf Rush	Sullivan John
Hartwell John	Sewell Ebenezer
Hayes Lester	Saddler Benjamin
Harper Sanford	Sailsbury Samantha
Hicks Robert	Southerland Permelia 2
Hegerty Gulen	Shear Jasper
Hampson Robert	Thomas Wm
Harman Robt	Tracy Asahel B
Harlow Catharine	Truby Joseph Rev 2
Haybarger Margaret	Thomas Christian
Haney Michael	Tompkins Ann F
Hampson

Greatest Discovery of the Age.

OR, TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an Ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of he BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 19 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes.*

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value. Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment: I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have *tested it in cases of Inflammation*, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of Inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14. 1847.—1y13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our Goods ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloaths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extreemly low.

CROCLERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas, *California plaids* and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere,

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞ Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 21, 1847. 19

New Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Lains, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS.

October 9, 1847. 2

DOMESTIC.—Just received at the New Store a large supply of Bed Tickings, bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Cresh, Huckabuck, Apron check, striped Shirtings, colored Cambrics, Jeans, &c. &c. Also, just received, brown and bleached Linen Table Covers, Tablings, Doylies, Nipkins and Towels, for sale very low at

Oct. 23 ALLYN & COIT.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 9, 1847. 51

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 9 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 21, 1046. C. M. TIBBALS.

BUFFALO ROBES.—A few bales of No. 1, are open at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

Nov. 13, 1847. 26

MATS—A good assortment of buggy, gate and door Mats for sale cheap by

Dec. 11. H. COOK.

ONE ten Codfish, for sale cheap,

At No 3, American Block.

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Mariam, receive instruction and be wise.—Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same at the genuine OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of selling goods *lower* than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewery that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby they hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here this year and away the next—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom; keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other store in Erie, is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that If *this* store was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent—such as they used to get before this JEW MOSES came amongst them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by lasting off a squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have gone.

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the *head* of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay either cash or country produce, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to get good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the number of Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muselins &c., &c., as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New* or *older* stores who have *smaller stocks* and *fewer customers.*

MOSES KOCH,
Corner of French & Fifth streets,
near the Farmer's Hotel, Commercial Ex.

Oct. 22, 1847. 23

Charity covers a multitude of sins

AND so does Moses Koch at his cheap and fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, shirts bosoms, collars, and every article in the clothing line, are to be had 25 or 50 per cent. cheaper at the OLD JEW STORE, than at any other establishment in Erie; and the reason is just this, Moses buys all his Cloths, Cassimers and Flannels, by the bale and piece, from the Manufacturers and Importers and that for cash, and then he employs first rate Tailors and has them made up on his own premises and under his inspection so that he is always sure of having a good article at two profits less than those who purchase Ready made clothing in Philadelphia and New York, made generally of inferior material in a slight unsubstantial manner. Now those wishing to purchase any article of wearing apparel can depend upon obtaining of the best material and workmanship, and altogether cheaper than they can in any other way or any other place in Erie. Remember the Old Jew Store of MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29. 1847. 24

"More of the Effects."

STILL THEY COME.

WE are receiving more Goods, which are a little cheaper than ever, and have on hand a complete assortment of plain, plaid, striped and figured Mohair, Orleans, Cashmere, Merino, De Lisle and Lyons Cloths of the richest styles.

ALSO—150 different patterns and styles of Shawls, embracing all the new productions; which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at the corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Oct. 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their* decision *is*, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.
Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 13, 1847. 18

WESTERN HOTEL,

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 43

WESTFIELD MARDLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1.62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

CALL AND SEE.—Preparatory to making arrangement for going to New York for our Fall and Winter stock of Goods, we will sell all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods at *cost*, to make room for the new stock. Prove us.

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay:

G. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

FOWLER'S WORK.

HE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Prenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally acnulted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy, in all diseases which can effect the human frame, Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption, Jaundice, Quinsy, Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heartburn, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the skin, colds, gout, gravel, giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitating of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scorfula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or whites, gripes king's evil, lockjaw, hysteria, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections pleurisy, croup, swelled feet and legs, swine pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and a host o others have succeed fully and repeatedly been enquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescription skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received sides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by *Noblemen and Princes* of Royal Blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors, they have received the favorable recommendation of the *Emperor* of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Empire.

☞ Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of *the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND.*—☞ Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the Union, and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless points in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one half of them. What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? If any imposition or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of "Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in June 18 43 Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other; or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. Pittsburgh Pa., general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan, Cambridge; J. A. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise sold by the same agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE,

AMERICAN OIL.

Procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Inflamatory Rheumatism, Spasms, Colic, Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Head, Croup, Inflamatory sore throats, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Spinal Diseases, &c. &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CAUTION—In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, purchase only of the general agents for Western Pennsylvania, *Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia*, Wm. Jackson, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or their sub Agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the Proprietor as General Agents, as follows:

D. Hall & Co. proprietors, Kentucky.

Wm. Jackson, General Agent, No. 89 Liberty street, Pitt burgh, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE.—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named Pamphlets and the name of Wm. Jackson, the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, printed on the outside Label.

TAKE NOTICE.—O. D. Spafford is appointed general and supplying Agent for the sale of the American Oil and Sugar Coated Pills in Erie county Pa. Sub agents supplied by him at the wholesale prices.

SILENCE

THAT DREADFUL COUGH. THE LUNGS ARE IN DANGER, THE WORK OF THE DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN. THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the foul disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a *heart crushing blight* over the fair prospects of the future your hectic cough and feeble limb tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Rose and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr Rde and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. *She had every appearance of being in consumption*, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. GARRABRANT2, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Dr. A. C. Castle Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels, and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 168 Eighth avenue, was cured of rough and catarrhal affection of 50 years standing.—The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. Dr. L. J. Beals gave it to a sister-in-law who was laboring under Consumption, and to Another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate. Soon restoring them to comfortable health

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 95 Christie street suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine.—*This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaints*, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau street, N. Y.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge; J. Tracy, Fairview, John M'Clure, Girard, W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenger, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,500,000 cases to be the infallible, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was discovered by Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take.—Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, and toning the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One that will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just redeived a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

485 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tiedman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17. 1847. 9

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No 4. Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguba Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 8. T. W. MOORE.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORID.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of diseases; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz; Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum; Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubted'y saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

☞ Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have convers ed with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.

SETH TERRY.

Hartford, March 12, 1845.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catuarh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and affected me severely; indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and raised with my cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and myself supposed that I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old; had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine, I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is well now, and hearty, as any child I ever saw. *She was also full of little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now;* and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine.

S. W. CONANT.
444 Bowery.

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, are "out of Spirits," use a bottle or two of the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints.—No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.
New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c.—They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and others interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire, to give them respectability. One make su medicine, and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends, hoes, digs Wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by ficticious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men, to sell their trash.—The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the 1st of January, 1849, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. TOWNSEND.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.—Redding & Co., 8 state street, Boston—Dyott & ons. 132 North 2d street, Philadelphia—S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore—P. M. Cohen, Charleston—Wright & Co., 141 Charles st., New Orleans—105 South Pearl street, Albany—and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West indies and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County. 1y33

SUPERFINE, Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by

Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
28 do California Plaids,
40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss add Terleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
50 do Jaconet Cambrics and br'd Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and duribility has never been equaled in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and procelain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, sad boxes, mill ✕ cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash.* HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough.*

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitis it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets,* and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro. B. C. Town & Co., North East and Watteburg; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard:

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes,
John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr
Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran,
Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole,
David Baldwin, M. Goodwin,
F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods)—this side of New York or Boston, and for the above assurance we invite those that are purchasing any kind of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, to give us